

Nation Is Facing Bankruptcy

War Perils Banks' Efforts to Rescue Zaire

By Don Oberdorfer
and Lee Lescaze

NEW YORK, April 25 (UPI)—The fighting in Zaire's Shaba Province threatens to destroy efforts by 98 U.S. and foreign banks to rescue that country from international bankruptcy in order to collect on loan payments that are long overdue.

Months of negotiations led to an agreement signed at the Bank of England Nov. 5 by representatives of the world's leading commercial banks and Samwa Pida Ndagui, head of

Zaire's central bank. In return for a promise of stringent austerity and other tough conditions by Zaire, New York's First National City Bank (Citibank) agreed to make "best efforts" to raise \$250 million more in international money markets to revive the African nation's economy.

Bankers Trust Co., Morgan Guaranty Trust and several other banks were doubtful at the time of signing that the deal could be successfully implemented. The skeptics are much more pessimistic now that fighting has broken out in Zaire's copper-producing area. Even senior officials of Citibank, the sponsors of the rescue plan, said the financing is impossible until the war in Shaba is settled.

Unless the country can be saved by a speedy military victory or a large infusion of foreign aid, Zaire is likely to become the first nation in recent years to be declared in default of its debts to the world's commercial banks—in other words, bankrupt.

Serious Danger

The financial collapse of Zaire—which owes \$3 billion in foreign debts, including \$500 million in commercial bank loans—could be absorbed without serious danger to any single lender or to the international financial system, experts believe. However, the impact of a country going broke could extend far beyond the sums involved.

There is fear that a Zairian bankruptcy would be a blow to public and investor confidence in major commercial banks, which have made large and still-growing loans to foreign governments and enterprises. Several U.S. banks now make more than half their annual profits from overseas lending. The loans from big banks to little countries, many of them in questionable financial condition, have been a novel feature of the world economic scene since the late 1960s.

The plan is to moor the huge barge carrying pumps and tanks of mud along the stricken rig, keeping as much distance as possible between the machinery and the swirling gas fumes at the wellhead. A pipeline with flexible couplings will be rigged from the barge to the platform and connected to the wellhead so that mud can be pumped down the well to seal it.

Gale Delays Well Capping

(Continued from Page 1)

headquarters is in Bartlesville, Okla., intends to spend more than \$4 billion in exploiting the field, whose oil is piped to Texas in England and whose gas will go to Emden in West Germany.

All production in the field, the largest offshore oil area in Europe, was halted because of the danger of fire, with the exception of one well that supplies gas to run power generators.

The problem is how to reach the platform, code-named Bravo, and then to carry out the necessary work without striking a spark that could create an inferno.

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Israeli Controller Sees Eban About Accounts in N.Y.

JERUSALEM, April 25 (UPI)—Former Foreign Minister Eban met yesterday with Israel's controller of foreign exchange to discuss a government inquiry into two bank accounts that he has in New York City.

Mr. Eban, the No. 3 man on the Labor party's election list for parliament in the general election May 17, is widely regarded as the likely choice for foreign minister if the party is successful.

After the meeting with the controller, Dov Kantarowitz, Mr. Eban said he had given Mr. Kantarowitz "a description of the activities that I carried out on the basis of the permit accorded to me to maintain foreign currency abroad."

An Israeli Treasury official said that his office was checking to see whether Mr. Eban's transactions were in accord with the terms of the government permit. Mr. Eban received in 1967. Officials said they were having difficulty locating Mr. Eban's permit because of a poorly organized filing system. Israel canceled its outstanding permits allowing foreign accounts in 1974 because of some abuses.

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Enormous Reserves

Zaire is reported to have 74

per cent of the world's industrial

diamond reserves and 28 per cent of the known reserves of cobalt. (The United States imports nearly all its cobalt, which is essential to the metals, space and nuclear power industries, and half the imports come from Zaire). In addition, the country has enormous deposits of copper—its major export—and of many other ores.

Beginning about 1970, President Mobutu led the country into an ambitious program of development—and of borrowing and spending outside money. "Calling all American investors, industrialists, merchants," proclaimed Zaire's full-page ads in U.S. publications offering "unprecedented opportunities to extract and process its fantastic mineral resources."

Dozens of U.S. firms responded, backed up by government-guaranteed loans from the Export-Import Bank and commercial loans from private banks. Starting with a 1970 syndicated loan led by New York's Bankers Trust, the private banks also extended large "balance-of-payments" loans to Zaire's government—in effect, direct support for the national treasury which has been controlled personally by President Mobutu.

The bubble burst in 1975 with a sudden drop in the world price of copper and the closing of Zaire's best outlet to markets—the Benguela railroad running through war-torn Angola. With little foreign money coming in, Zaire stopped making payments on the huge debts it piled up during the spending boom. Banks seeking to collect, often received no reply at all to increasingly insistent inquiries about the payments due.

Club of Paris

In June officials of 11 governments including the United States met at the French Foreign Ministry to "reschedule" the debts Zaire owed to their national treasuries. This Club of Paris agreement allowed Zaire a delay of up to 10 years in payments due in 1975 and last year to the foreign governments. The agreement did not cover Zaire's debts to commercial banks, although a clause reportedly promised (to the banks' discomfort) that commercial bank adjustments would be made "on a comparable basis."

The 13 "agent banks" which had led the way in arranging worldwide Zaire loans by 98 banks sent a message to Zaire in August demanding a meeting with government officials to discuss their money. The agent banks—6 American, 3 French, 2 British, a Belgian and a Japanese—had met in London four months earlier to press their case together. The loans involved in these discussions totaled \$375 million, most of them to be repaid in the middle and late 1970s.

Early in September the representatives of the banks met in London for the first time with Zaire's officials, headed by its central bank governor. To the bankers' dismay, he asked for an even better deal than the creditor governments had given him—not 10 years but a 15-year "rescheduling" of all Zaire's private bank debts.

A series of international economic decisions involving Zaire is now pending. Most of the decisions will be deeply affected by the Shaba fighting. Last week the staff of the IMF sent to the monetary fund's governing board the "stabilization program" which Mr. Mobutu signed before the Shaba fighting, with a recommendation that the plan be accepted and new "standby" funds granted.

Later this spring, the French are expected to summon another Club of Paris meeting of Zaire's governmental creditors to postpone scheduled payments of its official debt for this year.

This summer, perhaps in June, the World Bank plans to convene a separate meeting of potential donor nations to contribute new development money for Zaire. The United States, France and other nations with a stake in Zaire are behind this effort.

Some union leaders also concede that many industries have become more skillful and sophisticated in their personnel policies, offering most of what unions offer, without union dues.

Labor's critics say unions, personified by their leadership, have become complacent, out of touch with the nation's changing work force and absorbed with their own power.

A number of labor leaders, while rejecting most of the charges, worry about the image of unions and how it affects organizing.

"I see the polls, and I'm appalled that we come in somewhere between Richard Nixon and used-car salesman," said William Winpinner, incoming president of the International Association of Machinists. "The principal problem of organizing is the image of the labor movement and the image comes from the top."



IN PARIS—Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong waving to greeters after arriving at Orly Airport yesterday. Standing next to him is French Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

Vietnam Premier Visits Paris In Bid to Renew Ties to West

PARIS, April 25 (UPI)—Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong today began a four-day official visit to France, in what was regarded as the start of his country's drive to open relations with the West.

The visit started 10 days before Vietnamese and U.S. negotiators meet here to normalize relations between their countries after a decade of war which ended two years ago.

The French government expects to launch a political offensive to establish friendly relations with Laos and Cambodia as well and to extend its influence in Southeast Asia, officials said.

France also wants to arrange major industrial deals with Vietnam, including joint ventures to exploit oil resources off the Vietnamese coast.

Mr. Dong had a first round of talks with Prime Minister Raymond Barre immediately after his arrival on the first visit to the West by a Hanoi leader since the end of the Vietnamese war.

U.S. Unions: 'A Helluva Lot Of Organizing to Stand Still'

(Continued from Page 1) million U.S. jobs during the last 10 years, work was expanding in nonindustrial service areas outside the unions' traditional sphere of influence.

Labor leaders also cite legal impediments such as right-to-work laws and procedural delays in disputes that come before the National Labor Relations Board. They say the laws and the procedures spawned by them encourage resistance by anti-union management.

"Instead of using goons, they're using high-priced lawyers," Mr. Meany complained recently. "A mugging is a mugging whether it's in a back alley or a courtroom," he said.

Stevens is Exhibit A in the unions' list of complaints. The company has been cited 15 times in the last 14 years for labor-law violations by the NLRB and has been ordered to pay more than \$1.3 million back pay to aggrieved workers.

But even though workers elected ACTUW as their bargaining agent at 7 of Stevens' 85 plants four years ago, the company still successfully resisted signing a contract. It's cheaper to keep paying fines than to pay union wages, unionists charge.

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"I see the polls, and I'm appalled that we come in somewhere between Richard Nixon and used-car salesman," said William Winpinner, incoming president of the International Association of Machinists. "The principal problem of organizing is the image of the labor movement and the image comes from the top."

Mr. Zack concedes that labor's

image is a problem in organizing, attributing it largely to scandals emanating from the Teamsters. But the Teamsters have been successful organizers, recruiting even police officers.

Both sides agree on one major problem: The growth sector of the job market has recently been in the white-collar work force and these workers have historically been difficult for unions to organize.

But it is among public employees—white-collar teachers as well as blue-collar garbage collectors—that unions have been making their only real gains in recent years.

If it were not for public-employee unions, whose ranks have more than tripled in the last two decades, organized labor would have been losing ground even faster than it has.

Between 1968 and 1974, for instance, union workers in manufacturing declined from 9.2 million to 9.1 million, while unionized public employees grew from 2.2 million to 2.9 million, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Moreover, once strictly professional associations like the National Education Association have become more and more like unions and grown in the process. The NEA's membership is now 1.7 million, up from just over 1 million 10 years ago.

Almost all other industrialized nations have maintained a higher level of unionization despite similar trends in the labor force.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unionized percentage of the work force is 30 in Britain, 41 in West Germany, 35 in Japan and more than 60 per cent in Scandinavian countries.

Unions command 36 per cent of the nonfarm force in Canada, according to Canadian figures. In Britain, West Germany and Canada, the proportion of union workers is growing. These figures include professional associations.

Counting associations, the comparable figure for the United States was 29 per cent, as of the most recent BLS count in 1974.

News Analysis

Ethiopia Ouster of Americans Seen as Bid for Soviet Backing

By John Darnton

NAIROBI, April 25 (UPI)—Ethiopia's decision to shut down a U.S. military mission and other U.S. government facilities is the most dramatic step yet in the revolutionary regime's drive to disengage from the West at a time of impending showdown with its neighbors, including Socialist Somalia. The move caught U.S. officials in Addis Ababa by surprise; they were informed of it only an hour before the announcement over the government radio.

The Marxist military government said it was closing down a military assistance advisory group, the U.S.-supported Kagnew communications station in Addis Ababa and the office of the U.S. consul-general there, a naval medical research unit and the large U.S. Information Service office and library in the capital. U.S. staff members and their dependents, amounting to 285 persons, were given four days to leave the country.

The government's action sounded more drastic than it was. The military advisory group consisted of more than 300 Americans during the days of the late Emperor Haile Selassie, who signed a comprehensive arms agreement with the United States in 1953. But it was sealed down as the military officers who overthrew the emperor in 1974 guided the country onto an increasingly radical path. It currently has only 46 U.S. staff members.

Skeleton Crew

The technicians at Kagnew, which was once a mainstay in the worldwide U.S. communications system, have been reduced to a skeleton crew and would probably have been removed altogether on the expiration in September of next year of the U.S. lease. Pointing out that the U.S. aid program was not affected and that the U.S. Embassy was still functioning, an observer in Addis Ababa saw the move as simply an effort to bring the U.S. presence down to the level of other embassies.

Still, it was a clear signal that the special relationship that existed for more than 20 years between Washington and Addis Ababa—a period during which the United States provided totally for the military needs of what it viewed as an unflinching ally in the strategic horn of Africa—was at an end.

The radio announcement raised the implication that the closures were in retaliation for the decision by the Carter administration to cut back military assistance because of human-rights violations in Ethiopia. It said there was "no need to allow the advisory group to continue since the U.S. government openly announced it had stopped military assistance to Ethiopia."

But Western diplomats noted that the Carter administration's decision was announced in February and that the only assistance so far being terminated, as of next year, was grant aid amounting to \$6 million. Regular arms sales amounting to much more are continuing.

"If that's the reason," a Western official in Addis Ababa said, "I don't see why there was such a delayed reaction." Instead, knowledgeable observers in the Ethiopian capital relate the move to a flexing of revolutionary credentials as the country seeks to place itself squarely in the Socialist bloc led by the Soviet Union.

Dependent on U.S. Ethiopia has recently become exceedingly embarrassed by its total dependence upon U.S. armaments. The clash between rhetoric and reality is most striking at mass rallies in Revolution Square, where members of the ruling Military Council, dressed from cap to boots in U.S. military uniforms, have raised clenched fists to banners reading "Yankees go home!"

Western diplomats believe that, in its search for alternate arms supplies, Ethiopia signed a secret military assistance agreement with the Soviet Union last December.

Ideology aside, Ethiopia has compelling reasons to draw itself into the Soviet orbit. Its most immediate enemy, Somalia, has been the Soviet Union's longstanding ally and gets all of its military hardware from Moscow. According to some analysts, Ethiopia's hope is that Moscow will restrain Somalia, which is backing insurrection in Ethiopia's Somali-populated region of Ogaden. The two countries seem headed for a clash over control of the Red Sea.

Hijacking Foiled At Polish Airport

WARSAW, April 25 (UPI)—An unidentified man tried to hijack a Polish airliner at Cracow's airport yesterday, a spokesman for LOT, the Polish airline, said today. The spokesman reported: "The attempt was thwarted."

He said the man, armed with a submachine gun, forced his way aboard a Tu-134 airliner and held the crew at gunpoint until he was overpowered by police. The plane was scheduled to fly to Nuremberg. The passengers had not yet boarded it.

German tourists who arrived in Nuremberg from Cracow reported that the would-be hijacker was a Polish soldier. They said he seized a civilian hostage and fired several shots. The LOT aide here said one person was lightly wounded by a police warning shot.

of the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, which lies between them and is to become independent on June 31.

Also, Ethiopia is virtually at war with its neighbor to the west, the Sudan, which has begun openly backing the secessionist movement in the northernmost Ethiopian province of Eritrea. The Sudan, as part of the conservative Arab bloc, is moving to closer ties with the United States.

U.S. Hopes for Improvement

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI)—State Department spokesman Hoddinck Carter voiced the hope today that the "downward drift" in U.S. relations with Ethiopia can be halted.

Cubans' Economic Trouble They Want to Make Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

economic troubles is the poverty of the island itself, its low level of natural and energy resources and its blessing and its curse—sugar. Three years ago sugar brought more than 60 cents a pound. Today it is about 10 cents a pound and recently it was as low as 7 or 8 cents.

"Seven cents is below the cost of production," Mr. Castro told the Americans during a half-hour explanation of why Cuba grows sugar instead of other food crops for its own consumption. "It is more profitable." The Soviet Union pays three times the current world price for Cuban sugar and Westerners say the total Soviet subsidy here runs about \$3 billion a day. But Cuba still has 2 million metric tons of possibly 2.5 million, more than a third of the crop, available for the world market.

Sugar is the nation's major export and source of hard currency. In 1971, before a big sugar boom, Cuba's exports to the non-Communist world (mostly sugar) were valued at \$300 million. In 1974, the exports soared above \$1 billion. Last year the exports were down to \$600 million.

Cuba needs exports to buy products and technology. The nation's manufacturing ability is low: Even some of Cuba's national garments, the guayabera (guava picker) shirt, is imported from Panama. And the promotional literature for Havana cigars is printed in Spain.

Although Cuba is short of housing, future buildings are to be kept to five stories in height, Mr. Castro said, to hold down the cost of spending foreign currency for such things as elevators.

Mr. Castro said his first priority for importing from the United States should be the trade embargo be lifted, is technology: for nitrogen fertilizer, plant (one bought from the British is "a failure," Cubans say) and for nickel processing, transportation, construction, agriculture, industry, textiles, plastics and food.

Tropical Climate

Importing technology has its problems, the Cubans conceded. Some of it just does not work in tropical Cuba. Even in agriculture, for example, the productivity of dairy cows is discouraging, Cubans said. But the main problem with technology transfer is restrictions imposed by the sellers. They may not allow Cubans to use the technology in production of export goods. And the Cuban population of 9 million is too small to support much production for local consumption only.

All these economic problems are pushing the Cubans into new directions. After an official told the U.S. businessmen that joint ventures were impossible, higher officials said the opposite the next day.

Contract manufacturing, payment for plants with the production from those same plants and the use of foreign capital and management talent are all possibilities Cubans told the Americans. Cuban law does not take into account but over the years against the Cubans' emphasis that "any proposition will be listened to." They said that deals could be worked out with a bit of imagination. Industries such as food, candy, pulp and paper, citrus processing, auto parts and tourism were mentioned as possibilities for some type of joint enterprise.

'Stop and Think'

Tourism is another troublesome business the Cubans are being pushed into. One of them said that, "when the time comes, we will have to stop and think if it is convenient to us to have large numbers of Americans" swarming over the island.

In addition, Mr. Gomez-Tuerta said, "large investments must be made, hotels must be built and a large infrastructure must be created." And then there's the problem of devoting a good part of a socialist economy to making Americans comfortable. Nevertheless, Mr. Castro said, Cuba will move ahead to increase tourism.

While Mr. Castro and others warned that even a resumption of economic relations would not mean enormous trade immediately, he said Cuba would make "adjustments" in its own economic planning to accommodate the potential benefits of trade with the United States.

Buying from the United States

U.S. Aide Go To Havana To Fishing Tackle

WASHINGTON, Apr

(UPI)—The United States and Cuba today resumed Havana their negotiations fishing and, for the time in 16 years, a high level U.S. official was in the city.

He is Terence Todman, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. The official reason for his visit is the resumption of the fishing trade between the two nations.

The presence of the official in Havana is considered a major step toward establishment of normal relations between the two nations.

Big Dollar Earned

But Mr. Castro also doesn't see how we'll be "buy" unless Cuba can sell to the United States. Or sell cigars, rum, nickel, fruit and fish products, dollar earnings could be by selling sugar in the States again, and "I volumes."

The Americans were impressed by the Cuban they met, sometimes by the open acknowledgment economic problems and by the Cubans' caution in making quick moves.

Immediately after the government came to 1959, Cuba de-emphasized and began an industry program, which failed there was a major effort phasize sugar, which the nation's entire econo-

Today the officials hope for slower, stead some sugar production support from U.S. efforts to find local re-

On political issues, the United States and Castro said the end of the embargo "would make of all other problems the past he has empha he wanted the embargo fore any political talks would not be negotia- what he considered a force. When asked ab support for guerrilla w he has also said that C not give up its point of-

Activities in Ang But in his last fouring meeting with the Cuban newsmen were from this group—Mr. C have modified his posi Aguilar, a Minnesota it is a native of Mexico excellent command of told a newsmen after Mr. Castro had said the embargo was it- cussions of Cuban and Angola and in Africa would be possible, businessmen at the me they were told that 5,000 civilian techni force—exclusive of the and that some technicians were being ed for military people.

"If you see anyone authority in the Cuban them on behalf," he told the Minnesota bu in an earlier meeting, "them aware of our poin If you can, then you made an unforgettable tion to the relations of the U.S.A."

Rallies, Violence Mark Celebration Of Italian Republic

ROME, April 25 (UPI)—The Italian Republic celebrated the 32nd anniversary of its World War II from fascism today with more than 100 public rallies smattering of political

Commemorative demonstrations were held in towns from Milan to Palermo Italy's April 25, 1945 against retreating N-

In Rome, where the recent last week banned demonstrations until ceremonies were restricting a wreath on the Italy's unknown soldier speech by Premier G-

All schools, banks, offices were closed for holiday but police were force fearing a repeat of Thursday's violence University in which men was killed by anti-

In the Sicilian town of Catania, more than 500 attending a rally at movie theater were when police found a bo up of five sticks of dynamite.

Molotov cocktails were at Communist party of the northern cities of and Udine, causing damage.

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Energy Groups Still Study Plan

Energy Debate Gaining Pace Voices Join on All Sides

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The public debate over President Carter's energy program is gaining momentum, with voices of oil companies and liberal congressmen being heard. The debate is being fueled by a series of events, including a hearing by the House subcommittee on energy and conservation, a report by the National Academy of Sciences, and a study by the Congressional Budget Office. The debate is also being fueled by the fact that the country is running out of oil and that the price of oil is rising.

Need to Cut U.S. Use of Consultants

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP)—The White House is the next target of a new drive to cut the number of consultants working for the federal government. The drive is being led by a group of lawmakers who are concerned about the cost of the consultants and the quality of their work. The group is calling for a review of the number of consultants and the way they are hired and paid.

But for some other groups, taking a stand and fighting out what to do about it will take longer. The Environmental Defense Fund sent out a mailing to its 45,000 members this week, and the Sierra Club will be making a call on its 175,000 members next week. Environmental groups will meet here tomorrow to plot tactics. But for some other groups, taking a stand and fighting out what to do about it will take longer. The Environmental Defense Fund sent out a mailing to its 45,000 members this week, and the Sierra Club will be making a call on its 175,000 members next week. Environmental groups will meet here tomorrow to plot tactics.

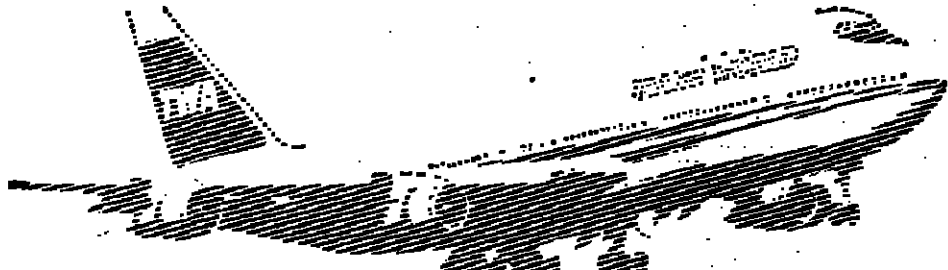
ish Workers Vote Continue Strike

SINCE April 25 (Reuters).

500 key electrical, mail and telephone technicians continue a nationwide strike today, rejecting a new pay offer. The strike is the largest in the country since the 1970 oil crisis.

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SPOKESMEN FOR INDUSTRY—Four representatives of industries concerned with energy proposals during a television appearance in Washington Sunday. From left: John Swearingen, Standard Oil of Indiana, Roy Chapin, American Motors Corp., Donham Crawford, Edison Electric Institute, and Carl Bagge, National Coal Association.

that it lacked the drama necessary to make the public believe in a crisis. He suggested that instead of a standby, 5-cent-a-gallon tax, that a 25-cent increase "might make the point," and proposed a government commitment to solar energy comparable to the space program of the 1960s. The problem of not knowing just what was in the Carter program also caused some delay by another important group, the Senate Republicans. After demonstrating that a solid front against the tax rebate gave them more influence than their 38 members would have in the ordinary run of congressional events, the Republicans worked on their own approach quietly for some time. They originally hoped to unveil it before Mr. Carter announced his but last week they found they could not agree on just how heavily to emphasize conservation and production, and decided to wait until the Carter plan was out. They will try to finish work this week but it is clear they will stress the view that the government has too big a role under the Carter program. Instead, the general thrust will emphasize freeing oil and gas from controls and letting prices rise, but with greater profits going to industries, as a spur to production. The idea of more taxes on cars and gasoline will get little or no support. The ADA will debate the whole issue at its national convention here starting May 5 but its national director, Leon Shull, predicted that the impact on the poor—even if eventually cushioned by tax rebates—would be a major concern, along with "the ill-gotten gains of the oil companies" and the issue of breaking them up. Mr. Shull accused Mr. Carter of forgetting his campaign commitments on breaking up the oil companies. A more mixed set of reactions is likely to come from the AFL-CIO when its council meets here May 4. While a detailed study of the proposals is being put together, George Meany, the AFL-CIO president, praised the emphasis on conservation and shifting to coal last week but said that raising energy prices through taxation was "rationing by price, which bears its heaviest burden on low and middle-income families." Frank Pollara, an aide to Mr. Meany who specializes in energy, said the federation was inclined toward "mandatory conservation—not just telling people to turn down their thermostats," and also felt that there had to be some efforts toward greater energy production, especially in the nuclear field. Industry Objections WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT)—The head of a big oil company, John Swearingen of Standard Oil of Indiana, contended yesterday that President

U.S. Poll Shows Old Values Taught, Not Used

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Americans want to teach their children traditional values on marriage, hard work, religion and material success, even though many of the grown-ups do not always believe what they advocate for the youngsters. That is one of the conclusions of a study on the U.S. family, conducted by the polling firm of Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., for General Mills, Inc. It was the second in a series of research reports sponsored by the company's consumer center. The survey covered 1,250 families with children under the age of 13 and the results were projected to apply to the 23 million U.S. families who fall into that category. The findings do not apply to the more than 30 million U.S. families without children or with youngsters 13 and over. Discussing the study at a news conference, Daniel Yankelovich said it "finds them [families] in a pretty good mood... but there are signs of strain. People say they're coping; they seem to be coping; but the strain is there." "Traditional Belief" He said the strain develops from the conflict between the traditional belief that parents should sacrifice for their children and the new preoccupation with self-fulfillment. "This conflict seems to be reshaping the nature of the American family," Mr. Yankelovich said a new

Tribunal Delays Vote on Appeals Of Nixon Aides

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court has put off for at least a week a final vote on appeals by three of former President Richard Nixon's closest aides. The court discussed the Watergate cover-up appeals at a private conference Friday but announced no action on them today. The justices reportedly will consider the case again at this week's private conference on Friday. Former White House aides John Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman and former Attorney General John Mitchell want the court to order a new trial on charges that they joined in a conspiracy to cover up the Watergate scandals. It takes the votes of four justices to grant a review of appeals. News reports last week indicated that three justices have voted to grant review of the cover-up appeals. The articles also said that Chief Justice Warren Burger was holding up a final vote on the appeals while he attempted to round up a fourth vote in favor of review. The court never says publicly why it postpones action on any case before it.

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EGNATIA-APPIA-POSEIDONIA-NEPTUNIA

Lacks Funds, Authority

U.S. Agency Says 74,000 Risk Cancer, Fails to Inform Them

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT)—A federal health agency has not informed tens of thousands of U.S. workers whose names it has collected that they have been exposed to substances known to cause cancer, even though early warnings can result in cures or prolonged life. The names and addresses of the 74,000 workers, who stand a far greater chance of developing cancer than the general public, have been gathered in scores of statistical research projects undertaken by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health during the last five years.

The head of the institute, Dr. John Finklea, said the workers had not been informed of the risks they face partly because the agency lacked the necessary funds and authority and partly because of his belief that notification without an effective follow-up system "might do more harm than good." Dr. Finklea, a physician, said that further institute studies would probably identify 120,000 more workers who were at risk and that the question of what the government should do to help them was one of the major pending national health issues. "The Best You Can" "Of course I am concerned," he said. "But the problem far exceeds my personal or even NIOSH's ability to do much about it. Given the present circumstances, you try to do the best you can and hope that others will do the same." The institute's responsibility for gathering data on those exposed to dangerous substances was discussed in a memorandum April 8 by Dr. Kenneth Bridford, head of the agency's Office of Extramural Coordination and Special Projects. Dr. Bridford said that if a government agency, corporation or union possessed the names of workers "whom they knew were at risk of cancer and if they did not notify the workers of this risk, then all parties could conceivably be liable should any of these workers subsequently develop cancer." "Tested in Courts" Dr. Finklea, asked in an interview whether the institute's inaction was in conflict with his professional responsibilities as a physician, replied, "That question is being tested in the courts." The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the institute's parent agency, is being sued by 400 asbestos workers on the grounds that they have contracted asbestosis because the government failed to give them timely warning about this frequently fatal lung disease. One of the dozens of research

Bomb Kills a Janitor At Washington Airport

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).

A small time bomb planted inside a workman's toolbox exploded in a locker room at Washington National Airport last weekend, killing a janitor. The motive was unknown and there were no suspects. The pipe bomb caused little damage to the airport and did not affect operations. Airport director James Murphy said there had been few bomb threats at Washington airports in recent weeks.

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For 40th Anniversary

Children of Guernica Recall, In Art, Horrors of the Raid

By Stanley Meisler

GUERNICA, Spain, April 25.—It will be 40 years tomorrow since German bombers destroyed Guernica during the Spanish Civil War and the image of that horror is still being depicted in art.

In 1937, Picasso symbolized the wanton destruction of the innocent in his enormous canvas called "Guernica." Now, the schoolchildren of Guernica are exhibiting their artwork in commemoration of the event—a series of brightly colored crayon and ink drawings on cheap paper, crammed with images of death and destruction. In scores of drawings, these children, 6 to 12 years of age, have depicted planes diving, bombs dropping, houses burning, people dying, civilians fleeing. In one drawing, a Nazi German and a Spanish follower of Franco clasp hands over the rubble of Guernica. In another drawing, Guernica is no more than an array of cracked brown pieces, like a jigsaw puzzle. Some younger children draw their German planes with crude stick lines. Some older children draw their victims like replicas of Picasso's distorted, tormented figures.

In their own way, the drawings of the children are as terrifying as the canvas of Picasso. He created his painting to make sure that history would not forget the destruction of Guernica. The children created their little drawings because their parents want to make sure that Guernica never forgets that destruction.

The exhibition of elementary school art is part of a series of commemorative acts that will end tomorrow with a mass for the victims of the attack. It is the first time in four decades that the Spanish government has permitted such ceremonies and the permission was granted reluctantly. Although Franco died more than a year ago, Guernica is still a delicate issue in Spain.

After a round-table discussion by historians yesterday on the causes of the raid, the commemorative committee of Guernica issued a demand, endorsed by five historians, that the Spanish government make "a public retraction" of the Francoist version of the events and open its archives so that historians can verify what happened.

In fact, many historians agree now about what happened. A member of the panel, a U.S. historian, Herbert Southworth, whose book on Guernica will be published by the University of California Press in June, said in an interview, "I believe the Germans bombed Guernica at the orders of the Franco Spaniards to scare the hell out of the

Basques and warn them that the same thing could happen to Bilbao, the main Basque city. As a result, Bilbao was not defended."

The raid on Guernica is considered a milestone in modern military history—the first attempt to destroy an undefended town systematically and thus terrorize the civilian population. It occurred during the closing weeks of the successful campaign by the army of Franco to conquer the northern Basque provinces that had sided with the Spanish Republic during the Civil War. The instrument was the Condor Legion, sent by Hitler to serve as the air wing of Franco's army.

On the clear afternoon of April 26, 1937, waves of Heinkel, Junkers and Messerschmitts dropped explosive and incendiary bombs on Guernica and strafed the streets.

The raid, which began at 4:30 p.m., is said to have lasted more than three hours. In all, 43 planes took part, dropping 100,000 pounds of bombs. Most of Guernica, a town then of 7,000—now 19,000—was left burning.

Since some of the wounded died in Bilbao later and Franco's troops took bodies from the rubble of the town when they marched in three days later, it has never been clear how many Spaniards died in the raid. Estimates have ranged from a dozen to 1,600, often depending on the political bias of the analyst.

Hugh Thomas, the British historian of the Spanish Civil War, has accepted an estimate of 1,600.

In its first reaction, the Franco propaganda office accused "Red hordes" in the Republican Army of setting fire to Guernica "with the demonic intention of accusing their enemy of doing it and thus provoking general indignation among the conquered and demoralized Basques."

The Franco line was so difficult to maintain that his propagandists changed it continually. Later, they admitted some bombing but insisted that the destructive fire was set not by incendiary bombs but by "the Red hordes."

The revisions continued during the Franco era until the government allowed a Spanish historian in 1970 to publish a book that admitted the destruction by the Condor Legion but claimed that the Germans had planned and executed the raid without clearing it with Franco or his officers. This version is still the accepted one in Spain.

But at the round-table discussion in Guernica yesterday, Spanish historian Angel Vinas read translations of German documents that contradicted any theory of sole German responsibility.

Mr. Vinas said that the Condor Legion was directly dependent on orders from Franco or his staff, that Gen. Emilio Mola, the Francoist commander in the north, had informed the Germans of his intention to destroy the industrial potential of the Basque lands and that the German staff in Berlin had no inkling before hand of the Guernica raid.

"There is no way to exonerate the Nationalists (Francoists) from responsibility in this case," Mr. Vinas said.



MEMORIES—Two survivors of the German bombing of Guernica stand beneath a poster commemorating the event yesterday 40 years after the Spanish Civil War attack. They are Mario Guerniguera, left, and Asesino Bilbao.

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Los Angeles Times

Japan Puts Plutonium Plant In Use Despite U.S. Opposition

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, April 25.—Japan yesterday began operating its first experimental fast-breeder reactor, signaling its determination to proceed with the use of plutonium for nuclear-power development.

The reactor, which was developed primarily by Japan itself but with the help of what a U.S. Embassy official called "a large cooperative program" with the United States, began to generate heat power after a 40-day process of cautious insertion of plutonium and uranium fuel.

The move served notice to President Carter that Japan has no intention of abandoning plans to employ plutonium, which can be used to produce nuclear bombs.

Sosuke Uno, director of the Science and Technology Agency, spelled out that message in a special announcement issued as the reactor, called Joyo ("Eternal Sunshine") reached "criticality."

A fast-breeder reactor not only uses plutonium, which Mr. Carter has urged all nations to refrain from producing or using commercially, but it also produces more plutonium in the process.

Talk With Carter Premier Takeo Fukuda marked the occasion by declaring on a visit to the city of Tokyo that he intends to meet Mr. Carter privately during next month's economic summit meeting in London and will renew Japan's appeal for U.S. permission to proceed with plans to reprocess spent nuclear fuel into plutonium.

Mr. Fukuda also indicated that he intended to bring up the issue in the summit meeting itself. The starting up of the fast-breeder reactor, a technically difficult task involving the use of highly sensitive coolants, occurred 12 years after construction began on the project at Oarai, northeast of Tokyo.

The plutonium used to begin the reactor operations yesterday was obtained with U.S. approval for reprocessing in plants in Britain and France.

U.S. Leader's Stand Mr. Carter has not yet issued a final ruling on what he has in mind for Japan but he did make it known to Premier Fukuda at a summit meeting between the two leaders in Washington March 21-22 that he did not want Japan to create plutonium in reprocessing or use it in fast-breeder reactors.

Although Mr. Carter appeared to backtrack in recognizing on April 7 that he called Japan's "right" to proceed with reprocessing, U.S.-Japan negotiations have failed to produce a U.S. go-ahead.

A clause in a U.S.-Japan nuclear agreement allowed Japan to obtain all the enriched uranium used in commercial power stations here. The clause gives the United States the right to veto the use of any spent fuel for reprocessing into plutonium. That provision, which is not duplicated in U.S. agreements with Canada, the European Atomic Energy Community or the International Atomic Energy Agency, means that Japan must get U.S. approval to proceed with reprocessing.

Los Angeles Times

Eight-Nation Conference Held Blue Danube Getting 'Redder' As East Bloc Boats Dominate

By Paul Hofmann

BUDAPEST, April 25 (NYT).—Experts from the eight countries that are washed by the Danube River are gathered here to discuss shipping on the waterway and the prospect clearly is an even stronger Soviet-bloc role.

It has long become a commonplace to say that the Danube is not blue but red. As more and more boats, barges and tugs flying the flag of the Soviet Union or those of its allies are plying the river, the Danube is becoming even redder.

What Moscow really wants is access for its riverboats to the Rhine, a West German observer here said. "By 1985 the Russians will be able to sail from Odessa to Rotterdam by way of the Danube and the Rhine-Danube Canal." The canal, now under construction, will improve an already existing waterway linking the navigable stretch of a Rhine tributary, the Main River, with the Danube.

It's Actually Brown Shipping on the Danube now looks sluggish compared with the busy traffic on the Rhine. One may stand for half an hour on one of Budapest's bridges without seeing any movement on the river. On the Rhine near Bonn or Cologne the interval between boats passing by is minutes or seconds.

The color of the water streaming by here is actually not blue.

It's a dull brown, the product of largely untreated effluents from the big cities and industries upstream.

Whenever a tug towing barges with farming produce, oil, minerals or machinery chugs below Budapest's bridges, the chances are it is registered in the Soviet Union or to another Communist-ruled country. The Soviet Union's cruise ships dominate the security passenger traffic on the Danube.

Austrian and West German experts here contend that the Eastern bloc's shipping organizations have edged out Western competitors simply by paying much lower wages to their boatmen.

The eight Danubian nations have in recent years made considerable efforts to improve shipping conditions by building locks to bypass rapids and allow bigger boats to sail the river even during slack periods.

A huge system of locks was built by Romania and Yugoslavia at the Iron Gate, the Danube gorge near Thurin Severin. The joint venture incorporated a dam and hydroelectric plant that is supplying both nations with energy.

New Lock Planned Czechoslovakia and Hungary have agreed to build a similar Danube lock north of Gyor, about halfway between Bratislava and Budapest. Construction is scheduled to begin in 1980. Hungarian planners say the intention is to make the Danube from the Black Sea estuary to Bavaria navigable for 1,500-ton craft. This is the type of boats that the Soviet Union wants to use for in-depth penetration of West European markets through the future Danube-Rhine connection.

There is also a projected linkup of the Danube, the Seine and the Rhine using sections of the Rhine, Saone and Moselle Rivers. If France went through with plans for a Rhine-Rhone canal, Soviet-bloc barges could in a dozen years or so sail from the Danube to Paris and Le Havre.

The Hungarian State Office for Water Economy estimates that the cost of Danube transportation is, per ton of merchandise, one-third of shipping by rail and one-fifth of shipping by long-distance truck. The five-year plans of all six Communist-ruled Danubian countries call for greatly intensified river navigation.



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Fears Overoptimism on Peace

Carter Greeted Hussein, Warns on Mideast

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—President Carter welcomed King Hussein of Jordan to the White House today and warned against overoptimism in the search for a Middle East peace settlement.

With the King at his side on the White House South Lawn, the President said, "It would be a mistake to be too optimistic" in view of the long-standing divisions between the Arabs and Israelis.

But King Hussein, who is one of his frequent trips to the United States, said, "Jordan is ready to play its full part in the quest for a just and lasting settlement" and "a final resolution of the problems of the Middle East."

The welcoming ceremony was abbreviated, because the King is on a "working visit." Unlike ceremonies during visits of other foreign leaders to the White House this year, no small flags were handed out for the crowd on the lawn and there was no review of military troops.

Advice and Counsel Mr. Carter, who met after the ceremony with King Hussein in private in the Oval Office, said that he would seek advice and counsel "on how our own country might play a role" in bringing together the opposing factions in the Middle East.

Mr. Carter called King Hussein one of the "staunch friends and permanent allies" of the United States.

"We have a very good group of moderate leaders," Mr. Carter told the King as they posed for photographs at the start of their meeting in the Oval Office.

However, the President said of efforts to reach a settlement: "If we fail this year, it is going to be very difficult to marshal an effort next year."

King Hussein and Mr. Carter spent 75 minutes together, although the White House said, "It was not a decision-making session. It was designed to explore possible solutions."

Middle East peace settlement than President Carter heard earlier this month from Egypt's President Anwar Sadat.

While Mr. Sadat has consistently pushed 1977 as the year for peace in the Mideast—"This golden opportunity," he told Mr. Carter three weeks ago—King Hussein believes that Israeli intransigence will prevent any meaningful peace talks this year.

"Those who lead Arab opinion to believe that peace can be restored in 1977 are playing with fire," the King told the French newspaper Le Monde this week in a veiled reference to Mr. Sadat's statements.

King Hussein is the second of four Arab leaders whom Mr. Carter will meet during the next two months. He already met with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin—in an attempt to explore alternative ways of ending 29 years of conflict in the Middle East.

Once the United States' strong-est friend in the Arab world, King Hussein was reported by diplomatic and Jordanian sources here to be worried that Mr. Carter may have bought a possible settlement banded about in Israel that would give the Palestinians the East Bank of the Jordan River along with the West Bank and the Gaza Strip for their homeland.

He may have a feeling ground is shifting under and he is not sure what is peening."

A Western diplomat he close touch with the Jordan government added, "He's to have a number of quiet ask Washington about J place in Carter's schemes."

"He may have a feeling ground is shifting under and he is not sure what is peening."

This would mean the present Jordanian government, which is controlled Bank bedouins, even more than 70 per cent population is Palestinian. Palestinians, however, most of the financial re of the country.

According to persons who talked with King Hussein recently, he fears that if in Washington in February he had been on the CIA, for more than 20 years, with Mr. Carter's ender last month of a homee the Palestinians—without ing what that homeland—be—signal a possible shift policy toward Jordan.

"He needs real assurance the United States is not to cut ties with him as with other former friend as Vietnam," said an Arab mat who had an audience the King last week.

Western diplomat he close touch with the Jordan government added, "He's to have a number of quiet ask Washington about J place in Carter's schemes."

Victor Larock, Ex-Minister in Belgium, Dies

BRUSSELS, April 25 (Reuters).—Victor Larock, 72, who was Belgium's foreign minister in 1957-58, died in a Madrid hotel early today, the Belgian Socialist party announced here.

Mr. Larock was in Madrid representing the Socialist party at a meeting of European Socialists discussing direct elections to the European Parliament. He represented Belgium at the United Nations from 1949 to 1954.

Harold Hoskins NEW YORK, April 25 (Reuters).—Harold Hoskins, 81, who from 1956 to 1961 directed the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, a training unit for Foreign Service personnel, died Friday in a hospital here.

He was a former chairman of the board of the American University of Beirut and of Lingnan University in Canton. He was also a former president of the Near East College Association and was a consultant on the Middle East for several firms.

Alexander Semmler KINGSTON, N.Y., April 25 (UPI).—Alexander Semmler, 76, who composed and conducted music and served as piano soloist for the Columbia Broadcasting System from the early 1930s until 1951, and who wrote hundreds of musical scores for television, radio and motion pictures, died in a hospital here yesterday.

Tribal Fighting Rages PORT MORESBY, Papua-New Guinea, April 25 (Reuters).—About 10,000 tribal warriors fought each other today in Enga province in one of the biggest outbreaks of tribal fighting since independence 8 months ago, police reported.

Hussein Pessimistic About Peace Chances By Stuart Auerbach AMMAN, April 25 (WP).—King Hussein took to Washington today a different, more pessimistic, view on the chances for a quick

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Los Angeles Times

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By Susan Heller Anderson

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Mr. de Vogüé maintains that such commercialism is 'the' only hope. He inherited Vaux in 1967 and opened it to the public the following year. "When I opened it, my wife said I should have a more professional attitude," he recalled in an earlier interview. He has been relentless in publicizing Vaux, printing brochures for tourist offices, hounding the lo-

The Grand Salon at Vaux-le-Vicomte, about 40 kilometers southeast of Paris.

Other chateau owners are heeding his advice to give up on the government, both for help in stimulating tourism and for financial aid for the castles. But, rather than sell their properties to alleviate the financial crunch, they are out hustling tourists themselves.

"We've always opened to the public—it's part of our background," Mrs. Raindre said. She and Mr. de Yturbe have about 30,000 visitors a year at each house and charge 6 francs a head for adults. Mrs. Raindre esti-

"What we have is for future generations," Mrs. de Labriffe said. "We're just links in a chain."

After its Paris season, the Bolshoi Ballet of Moscow will give three performances at the Théâtre de la Mounaie in Brussels, with "Giselle" scheduled for April 28 and "Swan Lake" for April 30 and May 1.

Miraculous Mandarin" and choreographies of Adolfo Andriaglie set to the Sonata for Two Pianos and Percussion and to the Dance Suite. Sylvain Cambreling will be the conductor. Germinal Casado is responsible for sets and costumes, and Claude Tissier for the

Exhibitions of the graphic collection of the Albertina in Vienna during May include one of Rubens's drawings, from the Albertina's own collection, to mark the 400th anniversary of the birth of the artist, and one of the drawings of Maria Lassnig, a representative of the Austrian avant-garde now resident in New York.

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Hong Kong Festival

HONG KONG, April 25 (AP).—The first International Film Festival of Hong Kong scheduled for June 27 through July 10 will present about 50 foreign and local films on a noncompetitive basis, the government announced yesterday. The festival will show prize-winning films from France, West Germany, Sweden, Spain, Italy, Britain, the United States, Argentina, India, Iran, Algeria, Greece, Australia, Canada, Japan and Southeast Asian countries.

By David Stevens.

project is a tricky one to fê." The burlesque humor tee." to make its full effect depend on a familiarity with the tropes and mannerisms of the *tragédie lyrique* of the 17th century. "Plâtes" takes the baroque formulas and the accents to create a style in which the humor grows out of the music and text rather than from the grotesque situation. *This latter has* with Jupiter curing Jumnus by wooing the vain, stupid swamp nymph queen of the frogs.

Musically, this production is not enrolled in the school of purist baroque reconstruction, which in any case would be quite beyond the resources of any modern opera company. Renée Viollier's version of the score is a respectful reconstitution for modern orchestra, and it was played by a reduced ensemble (eight first

The singers, however, attacked their roles in a wild variety of styles, with results that were often vocal chaos. Aside from Senéchal, only Charles Burles, the excellent tenor Mercure, gave notice of prior acquaintance with Rameau. Roger Soyer emitted majestic sounds as the callous Jupiter and the other men sang agreeably enough, but on the whole the women let the side down badly. The chorus, installed in the prosenium boxes and lowest balcony, sang with more vigor than finesse.

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, April 25 (IET).—As a gala opening to this spring's English Bach Festival in London and as part of the Queen's Jubilee celebrations, the divertissements from the Voltaire-Rameau *"La Princesse de Navarre"* were given at Covent Garden last night. This *comédie-ballet* was first presented in 1745 by another monarch, Louis XV, for the wedding of his son to the infanta of Spain.

At his command, Voltaire and Rameau, two of the court's leading talents in the artistic field, were asked to prepare an entertainment. The path of the collaboration did not run smoothly, Voltaire having some scathing things to say about the composer. No wonder the performance turned out only a partial success 230 years ago, although the results did please the king.

The reasons for its revival today seem somewhat slim; Rameau's music is charming but slight and unimportant, while Voltaire's words for the musical numbers are trite indeed. But perhaps it would be unfair to judge his contribution from what we heard, because the play, with its elaborate plot, was perhaps mercifully, completely omitted, leaving us with only the most tedious of song-and-dance acts and no story at all.

Close to High Camp

The presentation was apparently authentic, with costumes and choreography due to the originals, the great Holmes, who was responsible for the staging and for the dances (with Belinda Quirey, who has done much work on orthodox technique for baroque ballet), had carefully rehearsed a talented team of dancers, so at least there was some pleasure for the eye. But he was severely limited by the short-breathed invention of the music, and occasionally the whole production leaned precariously close to high camp.

The conductor, the scholar-ballet master Jean-Claude Malgoire, from Paris, had used original

instruments, or copies thereof, whose sound was his dim for his large surroundings. His tempo tended to be careful and/or unyielding, and one longed for the brio of England's own Rameau: authority, John Eliot Gardiner. On the other hand, one wished more singers had come over from France, for the standard of French singing is a little higher than here. Exceptions were Christine Isserloth, who does indeed hail from Paris, and Yara Dalal, a Trindadd-born Syrian, who seized her meager chances to reveal a soprano of much promise. Bruce Brewer, the tenor with the London Symphony, sang in a more formal style, but his light, slightly bleasty timbre was rather lost in the large house.

In the right milieu, this carefully prepared effort may prove more telling, so it is good news that it is to be seen at Versailles's Théâtre Royal on June 15, after which it moves to the Basilique d'Echternach in Luxembourg and finally to Charles V's palace at Granada. In all those surroundings its courtly quality will do doubt seem more appropriate.

LONDON, April 25 (AP).—The highest ticket prices ever charged for a regular orchestral concert in London were announced today for appearances here in June by Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

Mr. Karajan will conduct the Berlin Philharmonic at the Royal Festival Hall on June 13 and 15 in Beethoven and Mahler programs.

Ticket prices start at £2 (\$3.40) and go up to £15, a record for London. Prices here seldom exceed £10.

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Gromyko in India

The visit of the Soviet Union's foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, to India is not without significance for all of Asia. But it would be difficult to guess at the exact results of the journey. For the Indian association with its neighbor (at one remove) to the north has been hard-headed and practical, with a very capitalist concern for real estate. And while the government of India has changed much with the defeat of Mrs. Gandhi, its strategic position has hardly been altered by the advent of Mr. Desai to the prime ministry.

Under Prime Minister Nehru, India's chief strategic concern was the existence of Pakistan and the arguments over such borderlands as Kashmir. Nehru—with Chou En-lai—argued for the peaceful co-existence of various ideologies until one of them—Chou En-lai—took over part of India's northeast frontier. This brought an at least temporary improvement in relations between the United States and India, but over the long haul the persistent rivalry between the Soviet Union and China led India to closer ties with the former, which were embodied into a treaty by Mrs. Gandhi at the time of the Bangladesh war. The United States, at that time, "tilted" its neutrality toward Pakistan, although it is clear enough that it was not the fate of Bangladesh, the former East Pakistan, that troubled Washington, but

rather the possibility that India might take over all of the Moslem state. At any rate, Moscow was closer to New Delhi than Washington.

In his attacks on Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Desai spoke of the need for India to return to the principle of nonalignment, something which, in fact, Indira Gandhi seemed to have been drifting toward in the latter days of her emergency reign. But India has built up lines to the Soviet Union with respect to arms and industries; articulate Indians have long been suspicious of the United States—and both Pakistan and China remain.

It would seem, therefore, that the Gromyko mission will have a good deal in its favor, despite the oratory of the recent campaign. India has a friendship treaty with Moscow which is not likely to be disavowed. In other words, the gains which the Soviet Union seems to be making in Ethiopia (although there the situation is far more confused and the strategic elements—the Sudan and Somalia—far more complex) are not likely to be wiped out in New Delhi. But the situation may well be tempered. Both India and Ethiopia have other considerations than strategic; both may well fear the lack of a fall of rain rather than the fact of a fall of bombs. There is room in both areas for positive diplomacy—for, to use that much abused word, détente.

Stepping Back From Ethiopia

Usually when a foreign government sharply reduces the American presence and kicks out most U.S. officials, it is cause for a certain dismay. But in the case of Ethiopia, which announced such actions over the weekend, it may be something of a blessing. The reason is that the military government now seated in Addis Ababa is in deep trouble and, since there does not seem to be much the United States can or perhaps ought to do to help out, it might as well keep its head down. U.S. diplomacy was headed in that direction anyway. The Ethiopians have accelerated the pace.

It was not always so. Through the cold-war decades, Washington supported Emperor Haile Selassie, who in turn offered himself as an African political partner and provided rights to a major communications base in Asmara. But three years ago the emperor's domestic misrule caught up with him, and he was overthrown. It was chiefly his successors' need for American arms that kept them tied to Washington. Almost inevitably, once they made other military connections—with the Soviet Union for equipment, with Cuba for advisers—they started breaking the U.S. connection. The Carter administration's public attack on their human-rights record seems to have been the last straw.

Does it matter much? For supporting Addis Ababa, which faces a serious secessionist challenge from its Red Sea province of Eritrea, the Russians and Cubans will win respect from some Africans, suspicion from others. Neighboring Somalia, until now a

Soviet client, is being ardently wooed back into the anti-Marxist camp by Saudi Arabia, among others. Moscow presumably hopes for access to the port of Djibouti in the Territory of the Afars and Issas, tucked up between Ethiopia and Somalia on the Gulf of Aden, on which France is about to confer independence. But the chronic turmoil and instability in the region make any foreign power's "strategic" gains there of dubious value and performance. There is no reason and, given due American discretion, not much likelihood of a great-power confrontation, even through proxies.

The United States has a large and necessary interest in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the southern African racial struggle. But in the horn of Africa, as in Zaire and the other corners of the continent where neither of these questions intrudes, the United States would do well to step back from high visibility or direct involvement. Various other foreigners will come in: the Russians in Ethiopia, the Saudis in Somalia, the French and Moroccans in Zaire, and so on. It would be infinitely preferable if Africans were more prepared to solve their own political problems. But their weakness and their divisions practically ensure that, in conflict situations, they will seek or receive outside patronage. The United States should do what it can diplomatically to localize, and ease, these conflicts. But the thrust of its policy should be to help those Africans ready to be helped to tend to their immense economic and social cares.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Morocco and Zaire

The monarchist regime in Morocco, with its liberal economic system, borders a progressive Algeria practicing state capitalism and representing a potential (and in the past actual) source of subversion. In this situation, Rabat is apparently aiming to mount a containing operation by moderate regimes against the propagation of revolution. By sending troops to Zaire, Morocco furthermore demonstrates the operational readiness of its forces, which can at the same time gain combat experience. And given the desire to avoid appearing on the side of the West or America, France, with its pro-Arab reputation, is the best imaginable partner for the venture.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Ethiopia and the United States

Ethiopia's Marxist regime, by closing America's military communications center and other installations, has given further evidence of its switch to the Russian camp. Last week a big consignment of Russian tanks and armored troop carriers arrived,

the start of a major arms buildup from the Soviet bloc. To some extent, this is Ethiopia's return to the decision by America to restrict deliveries of arms and place conditions on their use, in view of Ethiopian atrocities. But it had become almost inevitable that the extremist left-wing Addis Ababa regime would gravitate into Moscow's orbit.

Russian designs on the strategic horn of Africa are only too brutally obvious. Having herself been kicked out of Egypt... she is now seeking to dominate the entrance to the Red Sea and the Suez Canal and also the approaches to the Persian Gulf. Somalia, also strategically placed and with a left-wing regime, has a defense treaty with Russia and has granted her naval facilities. But Somalia is now angry at Russia's sudden support for Ethiopia, with whom she has had some bitter disputes...

Ethiopia's new links with Russia will be answered by increased outside aid for the various rebel groups in that country. Will Addis respond by calling in the Cubans? Some hundreds are already reported to have arrived.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 26, 1902

WASHINGTON—The Cabinet today considered the proposals of the Colombian and Nicaraguan governments concerning the canal routes. No decision was reached, it being held that this was a matter for Congress. The President expressed himself as extremely anxious that Congress shall reach a decision this session, and it is believed that his active interest will prevent the shunting of the canal bill by the Senate majority.

Fifty Years Ago

April 26, 1927

NEW YORK—To study the city's air transit problem at first hand, ten members of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation flew over the metropolitan district yesterday. The party studied not only the facilities afforded by landing fields, and the possibility of constructing newer and bigger fields, but also the chance for alighting from a plane on the roof of a mid-town skyscraper. Their report is expected in the near future.



The Crisis in U.S.-Brazil Relations

By John B. Oakes

BRASILIA—A stone's throw from the spectacular building that houses the Congress in this futuristic capital, one of the former generals who run the Brazilian government leaned back in his chair in his small and unpretentious office, and smilingly observed: "Of course we don't have democracy; we never did. But we have a regime that is moving toward democracy, one step at a time."

Less than a week later, President Geisel had suspended the Congress—in effect for insubordination—and its democratically elected members were sent packing while the President put through major constitutional changes designed to assure success for the governmental party in next year's elections.

Thus the Brazilian paradox. Under legal, constitutional forms, Brazil is moving away from—rather than toward—the democratic ideal that its government professes as the ultimate goal, just as it is moving away from its traditional political reliance on the United States while reaffirming its desire for continued American investment here.

In fact, the sudden crisis in Brazilian-American relations that has erupted over the issues of nuclear development and human rights "has opened wounds," as one non-Brazilian here put it, "that are going to leave scars for a very long time to come."

No Boxing

Human rights and nuclear policy—the two phrases are on everyone's lips as it is explained why Brazil cannot bow to what is derisively called President Carter's "apostolic" mission to reform the world in the American image.

On human rights, Carter is attacked widely (but by no means universally) for "moralistic" interference mixed with a certain amount of hypocrisy.

On his effort to block Brazilian purchases from West Germany of potential nuclear-weapon technology, however, the resentment of Brazilians is much more nearly unanimous and goes deeper.

For on this issue the United States is seen as attempting to prevent Brazil from achieving self-sufficiency and independence in supplying its own fuel for the nuclear energy that Brazilians are convinced almost to a man—the country needs for its continued economic expansion.

The net result: The historically friendly relationship between Brazil and the United States is now at an all-time low.

"No one gives up power easily, and of course you want to maintain control of the supply of nuclear fuel in your own hands and prevent the Germans from building up their nuclear indus-

try," said a knowledgeable Brazilian to his American visitor.

"But there is no way you are going to prevent us from developing this new technology—and our own fuel supply. It may take us a long time—but we're going to do it; and you cannot stop us."

"No matter what happens, things will never be the same again between Brazil and the United States," observes a neutral Latin American diplomat.

"If the Brazilians win their point and get from the Germans the complete nuclear cycle, they will have proved to themselves and the world that they are at least independent of the United States, and nationalism will have triumphed. But if the Brazilians are thwarted, or even if some kind of face-saving compromise is reached, they will always remember that the United States can no longer be counted on to support goals they consider vital to their national interest."

"This is something new and fundamental," and in either case, Brazilian-American relations will be on a permanently different footing."

The voice of a few distinguished Brazilian scientists pointing out, in effect, that the military government has been sold a very

costly bill of goods, and that the best route for Brazil's nuclear power development lies along totally different and more modest lines is being widely ignored.

The generals have made up their mind and the country's mind that this is the way to achieve self-sufficiency in energy supply. While they vigorously deny any intention to produce the bomb, pointing to the "international guarantees" against it, few outsiders accept the denials at face value.

In fact, as soon as the German deal was announced last year, one of the popular magazines ran on its cover a picture of the mushroom cloud with the triumphant legend, "We've got the bomb."

Whether or not the Brazilian military—which is the operative part of the government—really does plan to construct the bomb, there is little doubt that it wants the capability, especially as neighboring Argentina is perceived to be far ahead in nuclear technology.

And there is no doubt that the American motive in trying to forestall this development—disinterested as it may appear in American eyes—is deeply suspect in this country so hungry to achieve the world power it thinks befits a nation of its size.

New York—I have written

by the discovery by the Carter administration of a secret memorandum of a conversation between President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai in 1973 revealed that Nixon promised in his second term to "normalize" relations with China and that this meant abandoning Taiwan. My commentary was based on a front-page story in the New York Times.

Henry Kissinger has advised me that the story is substantially misleading and my comments therefore unjust.

The crux of the question is: What does "normalization" mean? The Carter administration, and indeed most commentators, appear to agree that it means the severance of United States diplomatic and military relations with Taiwan. Were this to happen, the mainland Chinese would be free to mount a military campaign against Taiwan to force unification.

Another view of "normalization"—and this was the view, Mr. Kissinger insists, of the Nixon administration—accepts the withdrawal of diplomatic recognition of Taiwan but only if mainland China pledges to limit itself to peaceful means of attempting reunification. "We never once went beyond the language of the Shanghai Communiqué," he advised me. The memorandum concerning Nixon's initiatives during the second term meant merely that not until 1973 would it be possible to move toward normalization.

The Language

Now here is the relevant language from the Shanghai Communiqué. That document was in two parts: the first a statement

What Did Nixon Say to Chou?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I have written by the United States. The second statement by the Chinese. Our own statement asserted that there is "but one China, and that Taiwan is a part of China." But it went on to say, "[the U.S.] reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves." The operative word here is "peaceful." With this prospect in mind, it affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes.

Presumably—by the Kissinger analysis—if tension did not diminish, there is no requirement that the United States desert its military installations or rescind its defense treaty. Tension would hardly diminish if China was preparing an amphibious operation.

The Chinese took a different position in Shanghai, succinctly stated in a single sentence: "The liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair."

A Great Risk

After the reelection of Mr. Nixon, at a meeting with a Chinese official, the secretary of state asked for a commitment to peaceful means of attempting to effect the union. The Chinese declined to make such a representation, whereupon the United States froze its present position. Normalization was for that reason—not on account of Watergate—put in abeyance. And the memorandum allegedly unearthed by the Carter administration for the first time last week was actually reviewed as early as last February by Secretary Vance.

John Dornberg From Munich:

One of the big issues
in West Germany
is the price of a local
telephone call.

MUNICH—The significance of the issue may be deduced from the fact that one of West Germany's two national television networks devoted 45 minutes of prime time to debate it last Thursday.

The issue is the price of a local telephone call—or, to be more specific, Postal Minister Kurt Gscheidle's alleged plans to raise it this year.

Technically speaking, the post office is "not considering a rate increase at all"—merely an eight-minute "message unit restriction" on local calls, presently unlimited in duration at a cost of 33 pfennigs, or roughly a dime.

Concurrently, and to make this more palatable, the Postal Ministry is proposing a nationwide realignment and enlargement of area exchanges to benefit those suburban and small-town subscribers who are now generally charged long-distance rates for calls merely a few hundred yards away across their city or county boundaries.

But for millions of metropolitan users, it would double the price of a 15-minute local call and quadruple that of one lasting half an hour.

The whole scheme goes by the Teutonic tongue-twisting expression of *Zeittakt im Fernsprechnetz*, and it has been in effect on a trial basis in six test areas of the country since last month.

Although Gscheidle insists that even a "successful" trial run in the test regions does not necessarily imply nationwide application of *Zeittakt*, nobody, it seems, believes him.

And that's what the fuss is about. Given such issues as unemployment, terrorism, lagging educational opportunities, the soaring national health bill and the pensions dispute, one might expect West Germans to have more urgent and pressing problems to discuss.

But inevitably, it is the brewing tempest in the nearest and dearest teacup that matters, and it is there where one will find as yet unpredictable political ramifications. *Zeittakt* is it.

Petitions

A half million burghers, led and articulately encouraged by Helga Frisch, a West Berlin pastor, have already signed petitions and joined a "citizens' action group" to protest the planned increase. The opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU), smelling a popular rebellion, are avidly capitalizing on the dispute.

Gscheidle is in trouble with his own coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD-FDP), and may even find himself facing the supreme court in Karlsruhe if he pushes ahead with his plan.

The puzzling question is why he would want to, considering that West Germany's telephone service is already the most expensive, and by no means the best or most efficient, in the world.

To be sure, a dime for a local call is not out of line, but also, the local rate is only the beginning. Mere installation of a phone costs a new subscriber a flat fee of DM 200 (about \$85) for the

standard, mouse-gray telephone instruments in other colors are more expensive. Basic monthly rental, free calls included, is about \$13.80.

The real fun starts distance. The daytime rate for calls between points more than 100 kilometers (DM 1.15 (or 49 cents) per conversation, for example, between Frankfurt and kilometers—would ring \$5—nearly as much as to phone 20 times the distance between New York and Washington.

Where it really gets baffling—is calling a three-minute daytime Munich to New York at \$12.65, which, inexplicably, seems to be almost twice from New York to Munich.

West Germany is on where telephoning "or than you think."

As a result, its phone is also the world's most nearly DM 3 billion (100,000 or 120 per cent) more expensive in 1975, the year for which figures are available.

That take-off, almost goes into the government. More specifically, the Postal Ministry to help persistent losses in per of the services for which fees were created in place: delivery of the

Deficit

The 1975 deficit in the Federal DM 2 billion million.

Why? That, too, is a question.

Admittedly, West German mail service is not the worst. Letters from on town to the other do several days, or weeks, or, as has happened, are they sold as waste enterprises postal clerks.

But neither is it the cheapest. Quite the contrary. The standard-size domestic weighing 20 grams or 1.5 pennings (21 cents) and the rate rose there. Oddly, too, air the United States is able to factor which, I'm sure, little to do with the of the winds over the.

Nonetheless, mail delivery proposition and Minister is apparently making up the loss by his telephone subscribers.

It remains to be seen Gscheidle really intends to institute nationwide by the end of this year combined howls of citizen groups, the opposite CDU and the disenchanted his own SPD-FDP coalition.

Meanwhile, *Zeittakt* is the talk of the country promises a rosy future industry—manufacturers timers. In Regensburg, the six *Zeittakt* test areas were ignored and out instantly last month.

Calculated at four they are designed for set eggs. But two eggs in happen to equal one local call in Regensburg these

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1977

Page 7

on Profit s 273%

ing Year er U.K. Loss en Narrowed

April 25 (AP-DJ).—The consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1976, was \$2.7 billion, up from \$2.2 billion in 1975, up from \$1.8 billion in 1974, the camera maker said.

Net sales in the year ended Dec. 31, 1976, were \$11.9 billion, up from \$11.0 billion in 1975, up from \$10.5 billion in 1974.

Net sales of the company's camera division were \$7.5 billion, up from \$6.5 billion in 1975, up from \$6.0 billion in 1974.

Net sales of the company's other divisions were \$4.4 billion, up from \$4.5 billion in 1975, up from \$4.5 billion in 1974.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

IBM Not Opposed to Stock Split

IBM chairman Frank Cary says management is not opposed to stock splits and "will consider this action when we feel it appropriate." He told the annual meeting that demand for the company's products is strong, reflecting the improvement in economic conditions in most major marketing areas around the world. He says that first-quarter orders and shipments for data processing equipment were significantly ahead of the year-to-date totals.

Gerber Rejects Tender Offer

Gerber Products directors have recommended that shareholders reject the proposed tender offer by Anderson Clayton & Co. for all Gerber's common stock at \$40 a share, or about \$325 million. The directors say the tender offer is not in the best interests of the shareholders, and appears to be in violation of the federal anti-trust laws and the Michigan take-over statute. The baby-food company has started litigation to oppose the bid.

Citicorp Unconcerned About Loans

Chairman Walter Wriston says he is not concerned about Citicorp loans to less developed countries and is not worried about any specific countries. However, he says the growth in Citicorp lending to non-oil LDCs this year may be slightly less than the 10-per-cent growth in

such lending forecast by the World Bank. On internal affairs, he adds that Citicorp will have a difficult year in 1977 but earnings should be better than last year. He says that first-quarter results, with earnings only marginally higher at 74 cents a share, were "a little under plan" but remarks that too much emphasis is put on quarterly fluctuations. He says the return on equity—18.1 per cent last year and ahead of the return achieved by any of the other 10 major U.S. bank holding companies—is too low and below the target of 19 per cent. He forecasts that short-term interest rates will rise between one and 1.5 percentage points by the end of the year from their present levels.

Mobil Seeks Delay on Irvine Bid

Mobil Corp. has asked Irvine Co. to delay for three months its plan to sell out to Taubman-Allyn-Irvine Inc. for \$302.5 million, or \$36 a share. Mobil's request came as the James Irvine Foundation, Irvine Co.'s majority owner, was scheduled to seek court approval for the Taubman group offer. That offer tops Mobil's bid for Irvine of \$281.9 million, or \$33.50 a share. Mobil says its officials are preparing for the May 5 annual meeting and are not ready to decide now whether or not to top the Taubman group bid. Mobil also says it wants to consider recruiting a bidding partner to bring "additional resources" into the proposed transaction.

Group Is Accused of Price-Fixing

Gulf Oil Joined World Uranium Cartel

PITTSBURGH, April 25 (AP-DJ).—Gulf Oil Corp., which is still recovering from the scandal over its illegal political slush fund and its questionable payments abroad, is now facing new embarrasements. Court papers and other documents show that Gulf officials were at one time active in a uranium producers' cartel, whose secret price-fixing schemes may have contributed to the sevenfold rise in the price of fuel for nuclear power plants in the past five years.

Whether Gulf did anything illegal by taking part in the cartel will be up to a Washington grand jury to decide. The jury was empaneled last year in connection with a Justice Department investigation, begun in 1975, into a possible uranium price-fixing conspiracy.

Subpoenas to Gulf and other U.S. concerns have turned up many damaging Gulf documents. Those that have surfaced so far are "just the tip of the iceberg," according to one lawyer familiar with Gulf's cartel activities.

As recently as early 1972 the price of uranium was less than \$6 a pound, which barely covered production costs. Producers then believed it would be the late 1970s before the price would rise substantially, as new nuclear power plants went into operation. But by 1974 the price had reached about \$8 a pound, by the end of 1975 it was up to \$35 and the present spot price is over \$41.

The swift rise in this escalation has been blamed variously on the tandem increase in the price of oil and on other factors, including the buying up of uranium for U.S. government stockpiles.

Westinghouse Complaint
But last year Westinghouse Electric Corp. charged that a worldwide price-fixing conspiracy also had contributed to the soaring cost of uranium. In 1975 Westinghouse canceled the uranium supply contracts it had signed with 27 utilities, mostly in connection with their purchases of Westinghouse reactors.

The company, which is being sued by most of the utilities, argued that it would be commercially impracticable for it to pay the then-prevailing price of \$20 a pound for uranium it had contracted to supply to the utilities at an average price of \$9.50 a pound.

Last October Westinghouse itself filed suit against 29 foreign and U.S. uranium producers alleging, among other things, that they had conspired to fix the price of uranium and thus cause the price to shoot up.

These allegations got a boost last month when three utilities that had sued Westinghouse settled out of court. The state judge who had heard the case said that there was "persuasive evidence" that there had been "a conspiracy among U.S. and foreign uranium producers to fix prices, to allocate markets and to eliminate competition from intermediaries in the uranium market such as Westinghouse."

The judge's assessment was based on internal Gulf documents that the company had provided for the Washington grand jury and for other court proceedings, and on papers obtained last year by an Australian environmental group from the files of a member company of the cartel.

Official Backing
The papers show that Gulf was among more than 20 companies from six nations and encouraged by at least three governments, that had secretly formed a uranium producers' cartel that became known among its members as "the club." Besides Gulf, the producers included Denison Mines Ltd. of Canada and Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., the big British mining concern.

Gulf, which began diversifying into uranium in 1967 and now owns significant reserves in the United States and Canada, is the first U.S. uranium producer to be linked directly with the cartel.

The various documents that have emerged trace the cartel's origins back to 1971 when, sources say, Rio Tinto-Zinc (whose Rio Algom subsidiary is a major Canadian uranium producer) took the idea to the Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

There was official concern in Canada that the price of uranium was so low that some Canadian mining companies might not be able to survive.

to 1980 period. Canada, as the world's leading uranium exporter, was given one-third of the total, which, according to documents, was divided among the Canadian uranium producers, including Gulf.

Whether the rules of the cartel are still being followed by producers is not known. However, early in 1975, the Canadian government withdrew its support from the cartel. Canada previously had effectively backed the cartel's fixed prices by refusing to approve export permits for uranium sold below the cartel's floor price.

But "because the marketing arrangement had been overtaken by market forces, the Canadian government withdrew all uranium price directives in early 1975," Alastair Gillespie, the Canadian energy, mines and resources minister, said last September.

That was the Canadians' last word on the subject. The Canadian government and are generally more skeptical about the future, the IFO Economic Research Institute said today.

Instability continues in the manufacturing industry with only a minor increase in order backlog, IFO said in its monthly economic analysis.

In March, companies had orders in hand, seasonally adjusted, averaging 3.3 months, it added. By contrast, orders totaled 3.2 months in December.

The institute said makers of durable goods, especially cars, and of nondurables continued to regard business conditions as favorable. But no improvement was seen in the capital goods sector and the building industry.

Steel and light metal fabricators, heavy electrical goods producers and mechanical engineering companies generally judged order books to be too small, IFO said.

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Machine Tool Orders in U.S. Up in Quarter

Drop in Shipments Increases Backlog

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).—The machine tool industry is off to a strong start in the first quarter, according to figures released over the weekend by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

The trade group placed March orders at \$273.8 million, a gain of 6.1 per cent over the year-ago level and \$2.7 per cent higher than orders placed in February. This increased total orders for the first quarter to \$665.3 million, or 6.7 per cent higher than orders placed in the first three months of 1976.

Actual shipments in March were valued at \$183.5 million, which trailed the year-ago level by 9 per cent but was 8.2 per cent higher than the February total. Shipments for the first quarter totaled \$496.2 million, a decline of 6.7 per cent from the like 1976 period.

As a result, the order backlog by March 31 rose to \$1.62 billion, or \$81.4 million higher than at the end of February.

The March new orders total was the largest monthly order level since May, 1974. The trade group traced the improvement to "the anticipated increase in the investment tax credit" from 10 to 12 per cent. Domestic orders were up 4.1 per cent and foreign orders rose 35.5 per cent above the February levels.

Tax Break Seen Certain
WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP-DJ).—Though President Carter says he does not want them, business tax breaks are headed for almost certain congressional approval.

Citing an improved economy, Mr. Carter wants Congress to drop his proposed \$50-a-person rebate and his business tax credits. But while Congress is willing to scrap the rebate, it has been unwilling to kill the business credits.

When Congress finishes with the economic-stimulus bill, the measure will contain either an employment credit, as in the House version, or an employment credit and an investment credit, as in the Senate version.

Whether Mr. Carter would sign such a bill is unclear.

British Banks Cut Loan Rates to 9%

LONDON, April 25 (AP-DJ).—Britain's major commercial banks announced today that they are cutting their base lending rates half a point to 9 per cent, the lowest level since August, 1973.

The reduction follows the Bank of England's decision Friday to lower its minimum lending rate to 8.75 from 9 per cent.

Commercial banks use the base lending rate to calculate other lending charges. Blue chip industrial customers normally pay about one point above the base lending rate for their borrowings.

Besides cutting the base lending rate, London's big four banks—National Westminster, Lloyds, Barclays and Midland—also lowered interest paid on savings deposits to 4.5 from 5 per cent.

Singer to Pay Dividend
NEW YORK, April 25 (Reuters).—Singer Co. plans "to reinstate regular quarterly dividends on common stock by the fourth quarter of this year," chairman Joseph Flavin said today. The company last paid 10 cents a share on Dec. 15, 1976.

Dow Average Hits Low for Year

NEW YORK, April 25 (LHT).—Institutional selling led the market into its third straight decline in fairly active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 13.47 points to 914.60. Losses outnumbered gains by about 1,205 to about 300. The Dow was off 11.79 at 3 o'clock.

Volume totaled 20.44 million shares, compared with 20.7 million on Friday.

The industrial average closed at a low for the year. The last time it closed lower was on Jan. 13, 1976, when it finished at 912.94 off 9.45. The loss was the largest since Nov. 5, 1976, when the index fell 17.37 points.

Brokers said that sharp losses in the two previous sessions hurt confidence and made the stock market more vulnerable. They also said the selling today that pulled the industrial average to a new low for the year also tended to bring in more selling.

Analysts added that inflation continued to be a major stock market problem.

Analysts said investors apparently are worried about the uncertain outlook for future energy sources in the aftermath of President Carter's energy policy proposed to Congress last week.

Fears of credit-tightening by the Federal Reserve Board.

Funds' Selling Hurts Market

touched off by the continuing bulge in the money supply, also may have caused some selling, the analysts suggested.

"There is a good deal of uncertainty as to the final form of President Carter's energy saving proposals. Inflation costs and timing," said Fred Kalkstein, analyst at Elkins Stroud Supple & Co.

"Businessmen in general are apprehensive of the government's

Alien Firms Lift
Investment in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP-DJ).—Foreign companies announced 66 new investments in U.S. manufacturing facilities during the first quarter, according to the Conference Board. That compared with 55 investments in the first quarter of 1976 and with 69 in last year's fourth quarter.

The Conference Board, a business research organization based here, said a growing proportion of the investments represents acquisition of U.S. companies or parts of such companies. David Bauer, international economist at the board, said that "this often reflects a selective and sophisticated search by foreign investors for specific manufacturing facilities which will complement their existing operations here."

Britain led other countries with 13 new investments in the first quarter, followed by Canada with 12, Japan with 11, West Germany with nine and France with eight. New York attracted 10 of the investments, followed by New Jersey with six and Ohio with five.

Company Reports

American Brands				Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars				Middle South Utilities			
First Quarter	1977	1976	1975	First Quarter	1977	1976	1975	First Quarter	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	1,080.00	1,020.00	1,020.00	Revenue	267.20	238.50	238.50	Revenue	267.20	238.50	238.50
Profits	41.70	36.61	36.61	Profits	21.89	23.34	23.34	Profits	21.89	23.34	23.34
Per Share	1.55	1.39	1.39	Per Share	0.84	0.93	0.93	Per Share	0.84	0.93	0.93
American Express				Amstar				Standard Oil (Indiana)			
First Quarter	1977	1976	1975	First Quarter	1977	1976	1975	First Quarter	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	764.50	668.10	668.10	Revenue	217.00	281.00	281.00	Revenue	3,400.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Profits	50.00	32.30	32.30	Profits	3.43	7.30	7.30	Profits	244.20	212.20	212.20
Per Share	0.69	0.45	0.45	Per Share	0.35	0.83	0.83	Per Share	1.67	1.45	1.45
American Motors				Six Months				Standard Oil (Ohio)			
First Quarter	1977	1976	1975	First Quarter	1977	1976	1975	First Quarter	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	534.00	534.00	534.00	Revenue	714.74	851.91	851.91	Revenue	823.50	717.50	717.50
Profits	2.50	1.20	1.20	Revenue	32.70	31.60	31.60	Profits	18.70	24.20	24.20
Per Share	0.08	0.04	0.04	Per Share	0.61	0.34	0.34	Per Share	0.48	0.63	0.63
Armstrong Cork				Eastman Kodak				Texas Utilities			
First Quarter	1977	1976	1975	First Quarter	1977	1976	1975	First Quarter	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	1,100.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	Revenue	1,197.40	1,142.80	1,142.80	Revenue	331.80	212.30	212.30
Profits	3.70	8.70	8.70	Revenue	94.20	118.10	118.10	Profits	28.00	16.60	16.60
Per Share	0.12	0.29	0.29	Per Share	0.58	0.73	0.73	Per Share	0.40	0.21	0.21
Cummins Engine				Exxon				Textron			
First Quarter	1977	1976	1975	First Quarter	1977	1976	1975	First Quarter	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	212.20	233.60	233.60	Revenue	14,290.00	13,060.00	13,060.00	Revenue	680.50	649.70	649.70
Profits	21.50	11.14	11.14	Profits	645.00	730.00	730.00	Profits	28.70	26.30	26.30
Per Share	2.78	1.47	1.47	Per Share	1.44	1.63	1.63	Per Share	0.77	0.71	0.71
Share diluted	2.69	1.42	1.42	Per Share	0.73	0.67	0.67	Per Share	1.72	1.60	1.60

Hit Suisse Aides Arrested Following Loss of \$100 Million

By Victor Lusinchi

April 25 (AP-DJ).—Suisse, parent company of Credit Suisse bank where possible losses of 50 million francs (\$100 million) in 1976, up from 2 million francs in 1975, said today that it intends to raise its share by only 6.5 per cent from 9.50 francs a share for 1976.

Zurich headquarters, the bank said that the funds were used by Texon to acquire holdings in a number of firms with Italian interests. These included the Winefood group, which the bank said controls an important share of Italy's wine production and has an extensive international marketing network.

Texon also invested in the shares of Albarella-Mare, which owns a well-known vacation center near Venice, as well as a firm called Ampalgas that owns plastic manufacturing plants and other industrial enterprises, according to Credit Suisse.

These Texon assets have been taken over by the bank, which is now in the process of evaluating them. This is expected to take some time, the bank said, but until it is completed the extent of the losses suffered will not be known.

But the bank reiterated the assurance that it gave on April 14, when it first disclosed the losses, that these would be amply covered by the bank's reserves.

The losses could prove to be among the largest, if not the largest, ever suffered by a Swiss bank. However, a Credit Suisse source has said that the 250 million francs was the maximum loss that could be attained.

Credit Suisse took pains to emphasize today its solid financial shape while nevertheless confirming that it had been buying up its own shares on the stock market.

Saudi Oil Output At Record Level

BEIRUT, April 25 (UPI).—Arabian-American Oil Co.'s crude oil production in Saudi Arabia hit record levels in March, the Middle East Economic Survey said today.

The newsletter said Aramco's exports during the month averaged 9.3 million barrels a day, with estimated total production at about 9.8 million barrels a day, according to figures supplied by the Saudi Oil Ministry.

"A production level of 9.8 million barrels per day would mean that, after some delay, Saudi Arabia was at last getting within striking distance of its original first-quarter target of 10 million barrels per day," the survey said.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) April 25

— 1977 —	Stocks and	Sis.	3 p.m.	Chgo	— 1977 —	Stocks and	Sis.	3 p.m.	Chgo	— 1977 —	Stocks and	Sis.	3 p.m.	Chgo
High. Low.	Div 1 5	P/E 100	Low	Quot. Close	High. Low.	Div 1 5	P/E 100	Low	Quot. Close	High. Low.	Div 1 5	P/E 100	Low	Quot. Close
27	35a	ACE	1.30	9	33	33	33	33	33	34	34	34	34	34
28	35b	ACE	1.24	10	17	17	17	17	17	35	35	35	35	35
29	35c	ACE	1.24	10	17	17	17	17	17	36	36	36	36	36
30	35d	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	37	37	37	37	37
31	35e	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	38	38	38	38	38
32	35f	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	39	39	39	39	39
33	35g	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	40	40	40	40	40
34	35h	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	41	41	41	41	41
35	35i	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	42	42	42	42	42
36	35j	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	43	43	43	43	43
37	35k	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	44	44	44	44	44
38	35l	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	45	45	45	45	45
39	35m	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	46	46	46	46	46
40	35n	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	47	47	47	47	47
41	35o	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	48	48	48	48	48
42	35p	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	49	49	49	49	49
43	35q	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	50	50	50	50	50
44	35r	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	51	51	51	51	51
45	35s	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	52	52	52	52	52
46	35t	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	53	53	53	53	53
47	35u	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	54	54	54	54	54
48	35v	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	55	55	55	55	55
49	35w	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	56	56	56	56	56
50	35x	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	57	57	57	57	57
51	35y	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	58	58	58	58	58
52	35z	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	59	59	59	59	59
53	36a	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	60	60	60	60	60
54	36b	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	61	61	61	61	61
55	36c	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	62	62	62	62	62
56	36d	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	63	63	63	63	63
57	36e	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	64	64	64	64	64
58	36f	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	65	65	65	65	65
59	36g	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	66	66	66	66	66
60	36h	ACE	1.23	10	17	17	17	17	17	67	67	67	67	67
61														

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

500,000 American Depositary Shares



Trio Kenwood Corporation
(A Japanese Corporation)

Representing

5,000,000 Shares of Common Stock

Kuhn Loeb & Co.

The Nikko Securities Co.

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.	The First Boston Corporation	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Daiwa Securities America Inc.	Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette <small>Securities Corporation</small>
Drexel Burnham Lambert <small>Incorporated</small>	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes <small>Incorporated</small>	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Lazard Frères & Co.	Lehman Brothers <small>Incorporated</small>
Nomura Securities International, Inc.		Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc.
Reynolds Securities Inc.	Salomon Brothers	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <small>Incorporated</small>
Wertheim & Co., Inc.	White, Weld & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Dean Witter & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Robert Fleming <small>Incorporated</small>	Yamaichi International (America), Inc.
Alex. Brown & Sons		L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin
Shields Model Roland Securities <small>Incorporated</small>		Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.
ABD Securities Corporation		Baer Securities Corporation
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet		Banque de l'Union Européenne
Basle Securities Corporation		Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	James Capel & Co.	Cazenove & Co., (Overseas)
County Bank <small>Limited</small>	Crédit Lyonnais	Den norske Creditbank
New Court Securities Corporation		Kleinwort, Benson <small>Incorporated</small>
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.Y.	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. <small>Limited</small>
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation		Vereins- und Westbank <small>Aktiengesellschaft</small>
Vickers, da Costa & Co. Bahamas <small>Limited</small>	Westdeutsche Landesbank <small>Girozentrale</small>	Hambro-Mitsui <small>Limited</small>
IBJ International <small>Limited</small>	Kyowa Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) <small>Limited</small>
Takugin International (Asia) <small>Limited</small>	Tokai Bank Nederland N.V.	Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell <small>Limited</small>
Wako Securities California, Inc.		Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

April 26, 1977

هكذا من الأصل

هنا منه الأصل

1977	Stocks and	Sis	3 p.m.	Chge	1977	Stocks and	Sis	3 p.m.	Chge	1977	Stocks and	Sis	3 p.m.	Chge				
High.	Div in \$	P/E	High	Low	High	Div in \$	P/E	High	Low	High	Div in \$	P/E	High	Low				
22	19 TexUoil	1.40	8	221	185	191	191	191	191	10	8	2	WmCo	.40	9	6	91	91
23	218 Texas	1.29	14	51	283	284	284	284	284	31	23	263	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
24	219 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
25	220 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
26	221 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
27	222 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
28	223 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
29	224 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
30	225 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
31	226 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
32	227 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
33	228 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
34	229 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
35	230 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
36	231 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
37	232 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
38	233 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
39	234 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
40	235 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
41	236 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
42	237 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
43	238 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
44	239 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
45	240 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
46	241 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
47	242 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
48	243 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
49	244 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	
50	245 Texaco	3	10	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	10	50	WmTel	1	13	263	263	

Midday Indicated Prices

Bank of Tokyo Holding SA
(Société Anonyme Luxembourg)

For the six months
h, 1977 to October 20th, 1977

In accordance with the provisions of the Note, notice is hereby given that the rate of interest has been fixed at 6½ per cent and that the interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, October 20th, 1977 against Coupon No. 2 will be U.S. \$34.31.

By: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London
Agent Bank

April 25 1977

By reading across this table of Thursday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.


	C	D31	F	L.11	Gtd.	S.650*	S.650*	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4625	4.2250	104.025	49.88	17.019	6.5650	6.5650	61.24
Brussels (a)	1.18	1.18	100.00	49.88	16.6200	6.5650	6.5650	61.24
Frankfurt	2.3565	4.0580	100.00	47.73	16.6892	6.5650	6.5650	61.24
London (a)	1.17159	—	1.4700	55.125	15.9223	6.2421	4.3326	10.900
Paris	4.95875	5.23275	200.450*	—	5.95705	201.440*	14.78075	42.605
Zurich	—	—	—	—	100.000	101.225*	4.93875	62.650

The following are dollar values only on the exchange market:

Danish krona: 3.7575; Ecuador: 38.2625; Israeli £: 9.42; Peseta: 67.585; Schilling: 16.825; Sw. krona: 4.9480; Swiss franc: 28.7575; Hong Kong: 5.2700; New dollar: 4.9385; Philippine peso: 36.90; Hong Kong \$: 4.64825; Singapore S\$: 2.46445; Canadian \$: 0.8545.

(*) Commercial franc. (a) Units of 100. (b) Units of 1,000 fr. Units of 10,000

Derivation of the Equilibrium Equations



American Airlines

PHILIP MORRIS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL N.V.
8% Guaranteed Notes Due 1978

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Philip Morris International Capital N.V. has elected to redeem, pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Fiscal Agency Agreement, dated as of June 1, 1971, among Philip Morris International Capital N.V. and Philip Morris Incorporated, Guarantor and First Mortgagee, by a United States dollar check drawn on a bank in New York City or by a transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City on the redemption date, at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption.

The Notes are to be redeemed and will be paid at the option of the holder (a) at the WCG Bond Indows — 2nd Floor of Citibank, N.A., 111 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. 10015

(b) subject to any laws or regulations at the main offices of Citibank, N.A. in Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Milan, London (Citibank House), Milan, Paris, Citibank (Belgium) S.A. in Brussels and Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg. Payments at the offices referred to in (b) above will be made by a United States dollar check drawn on a bank in New York City or by a transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City on the redemption date, at the redemption price together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. On and after the redemption date, interest on the Notes will cease to accrue and, upon presentation and surrender of the Notes with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the redemption date, payment will be made out of funds to be deposited with the Fiscal Agent.

Coupons due June 1, 1977 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

DATED: April 26, 1977

PHILIP MORRIS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL N.V.
By CITIBANK N.A. Fiscal Agent

We are pleased to announce that

Alexander E. Zagoreos

has joined our Firm as

Vice President-International

LAZARD FRÈRES & CO

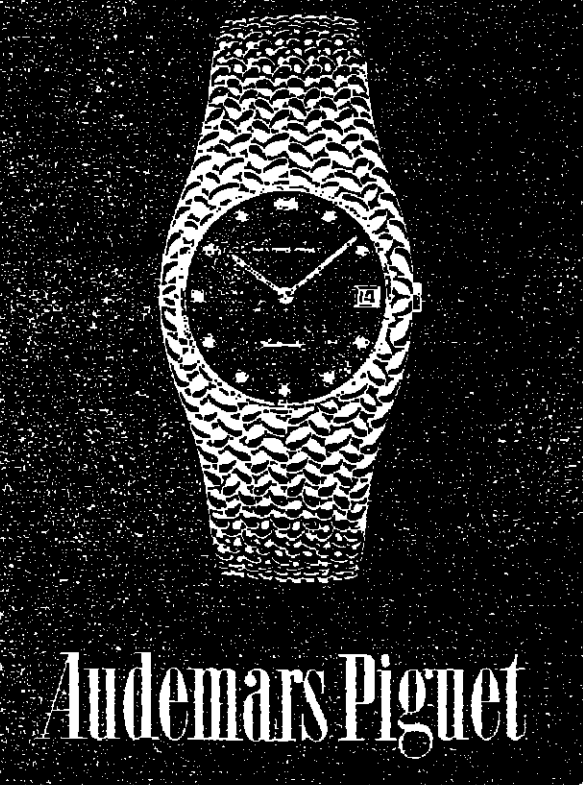
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7. FURTHER READING



	China 1	China 2	China 3	China 4
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
12	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
13	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
16	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
17	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
18	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
19	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
20	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
21	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
22	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
24	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
25	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
26	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
27	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
28	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
29	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
30	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
32	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
34	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
35	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
36	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
37	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
38	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
39	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
41	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
42	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
43	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
44	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
45	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
46	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
47	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
48	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
49	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
50	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
51	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
52	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
53	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
54	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
55	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
56	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
57	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
58	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
59	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
60	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
61	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
62	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
63	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
64	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
65	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
66	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
67	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
68	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
69	0.000	0.000		

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Name _____
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	C	F		C	F	
ALGIERE.....	19	68	Cloudy.	MADRID.....	55 77	Clear.
AMSTERDAM.....	12	54	Cloudy.	MILAN.....	59 67	Clear.
ANKARA.....	19	66	Clear.	MILAN.....	59 67	Clear.
ATHENS.....	19	66	Clear.	MILWAUKEE.....	55 65	Clear.
BEIRUT.....	20	68	Clear.	MOSCOW.....	15 59	Variable.
BERGDADE.....	14	52	Cloudy.	MUNICH.....	11 52	Cloudy.
BOMBAY.....	19	66	Clear.	NEW YORK.....	55 67	Cloudy.
BREKSEL.....	19	66	Clear.	OSAKA.....	18 64	Clear.
BREKSEL.....	19	66	Overcast.	NICE.....	9 48	Variable.
BUCAREST.....	11	52	Rain.	PARIS.....	15 60	Overcast.
BUDAPEST.....	19	66	Clear.	PRAGUE.....	15 59	Clear.
CASABLANCA.....	21	70	Cloudy.	ROME.....	21 70	Clear.
COPENHAGEN.....	7 43	Variable.		SOFIA.....	6 43	Cloudy.
COSTA DEL SOL.....	19	66	Clear.	ST. LOUIS.....	55 67	Clear.
DUBLIN.....	10	50	Rain.	TEHRAN.....	55 73	Fair.
EDINBURGH.....	11 55	Rain.		TEL AVIV.....	21 70	Clear.
FLORENCE.....	23 75	Cloudy.		TOKYO.....	55 73	Clear.
FRANKFURT.....	19 66	Overcast.		TULSA.....	25 70	Clear.
GENEVA.....	15 60	Cloudy.		WARSAW.....	8 48	Showers.
HELSINKI.....	3 27	Rain.		WASHINGTON.....	10 41	Clear.
HONGKONG.....	19 66	Clear.		ZURICH.....	15 59	Rain.
LA PALMA.....	17 62	Clear.				
LONDON.....	17 62	Clear.				
LONDON.....	14 57	Overcast.				
LONDON.....	19 66	Clear.				

(Yesterdays' readings: U.S., Canada and 1200 GMT. Europe and 1200 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT

[illegible]

BY FORCE OF WILL

The Life and Art of Ernest Hemingway
By Scott Donaldson. Viking. 367 pp. \$13.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

HIS brother and sister, his son, his widow, an official biographer, a six-pack of friends, at least three professional psychologists and more critics than you can shake a shillingleaf at have written books on Ernest Hemingway. Norman Mailer keeps chattering to do so. Morley Callaghan, Igha Dos Passos,

they (Luisianans, John LaFollette, F. Scott
 Donald, Malcolm Cowley, Stephen
 Spender, Archibald Mac-
 Leish, Gertrude Stein, Edmund
 Wilson, Wright Morris and John
 O'Hara, among many others,
 have remembered him in passing.
 Letters abound. We know more
 of his Michigan years, his Tex-
 as years, his Paris days, his
 Spanish days, his Key West days,
 his African days and his Cuban
 days than we need to.

His fling with C
 seems unserious, al-
 though Catholics are
 sympathetically in it
 and Christian symbols
 and out by skeleton re-
 ferred nature to p
 Donaldson finds "an
 even more funda-
 mental in man," Donald-
 son on religion is not
 To excuse Hemingway
 tentaculum just because

Now Scott Donaldson, a professor of literature at the College of William and Mary and author of a biography of Winfield Townley Scott, has another go at the Moby Dick of American novelists. Donaldson did not know Hemingway at all but appears to have read everything the man wrote and almost everything written about him. The method of "By Force of Will" is interesting and also the style, though English and the absurd Sartre and Camus, at a concept, whereas for way they were experiential.

Hemingway despoiled it he achieved it, war on his own terms, we have a narrative spirit during the Spanish demanded from the and uncritical loyalty other writers once he

What it does is to dismantle Hemingway's life and work, sentence by sentence and marriage by marriage, and then rearrange the components in thematic clumps. Thus there are chapters on fame, money, politics, sport, war, love, sex, friendship, religion, art, mastery and death. Within each chapter, Hemingway writes what he has to say on the subject, and how he actually behaved: what those around him thought of his behavior; what those who have written about him conclude, and what Donaldson thinks. The expressed hope

Such a method has its presumptions. It presumes that he wrote mostly about himself, that his life and work went to bed together at night and got up in the morning as if manacled. It presumes that our memory of his fiction is vivid enough to sustain us through a conscientious shredding of it, as Donaldson chases down an attitude, bags an opinion, pounces on a discrepancy. And it presumes that all of this is of some teleological significance.

I'm willing to go along with these presumptions, if only because I believe it would be healthy for the American imagination, particularly the male American imagination, to exorcise the Hemmingsway dybbuk—the bearded totem with shotgun and shotgun—once and for all. Our writers will never be able to get so truly close to their typewriters, but the room ought not to be full of Pandas.

According to Donaldson's mosaic, Hemingway was a fierce, ungenerous competitor who had to win every category except sex and religion. Sex seems always by an alchemy of the ego to have been converted into love, which meant serial monogamy, and

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	C	T	S		H	O	W	L		I	S	L	E	T
F	L	U	E		O	C	H	O		S	H	A	P	E
R	I	N	T		I	N	T	I	N		O	R	D	E
O	M	E		N	E	A	T		A	B	I	D	E	R
T	R	A	N	S	F	E	R	R	I	A	L			

TRANSVERSAL
METE AIRLINE
LASER BIDS ROD
OPEN PRUDE MOOD
SEA MAID HANKY
EXTRACT SWAT
OSTEOPATHIC
AELLOTS BOTE GLA

John Leonard is
of The New York T

By Alg

The mathematics of bridge can be surprisingly mysterious, and players are often deceived in this area, not only at the table but also in retrospect with time to

An example is this: The defender with the majority of the unknown cards is more likely than not to have a particular missing card.

In the diagramed auction, North-South were using weak no-trump opening bids. As North

When West led the club ace, the declarer regretted his failure to play three no-trump, a contract that would have been impregnable. When East won the

NORTH
 ♠ A9
 ♥ A542
 ♦ A975
 ♣ Q34

SOUTH
 ♠ A7
 ♥ J10
 ♦ K8
 ♣ —

WEST EAST
 ♠ 1086 ♠ J942
 ♥ Q935 ♥ 7
 ♦ J932 ♦ 106
 ♣ A3 ♣ K108752

SOUTH
 ♠ A752
 ♥ KJ103
 ♦ K84
 ♣ J6

The heart jack when the nine was the moment of truth To finesse or not to declare, knew the begun with two small hearts, dis-

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid-
ding: North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
3 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass
West led the club ace.

هكذا من الأصل

